

"The Gold of that Land is good."

T. A. HAND, Publisher.

PRESCOTT, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

The publisher of the MINER has started for a tour through the country south of the Gila. He will visit the principal points, and hopes to make his trip advantageous to the MINER and its patrons.

## EXPLANATORY.

We are not of those who expect to please everybody, nor do we think it necessary for public officers to spend much time in explaining their course of conduct so long as it is neither irregular nor unsatisfactory to a majority of the people. As, however, the charge that the Territorial government of Arizona has been unnecessarily delayed by the officials, has been harped upon by certain irresponsible parties until it has gained credence in some quarters, we ask attention to the annexed simple statement of facts, which, we believe, to be an all sufficient answer to the aspersion: The illness and death of Governor Gurley necessarily postponed the time which had been fixed for the departure of the officials from the States. Governor Goodwin was appointed on the 20th of August, 1863, and left New York on the 27th of that month, accompanied by most of the officials, for Arizona, via Leavenworth and Santa Fe. The delays upon the route were such as are incident to a journey, with a heavy train, through an hostile Indian country, in winter, over a mountain road, a part of which was travelled for the first time in the preceding summer. The officials arrived at Fort Whipple on the 22d of January last. Preparations were made, without delay, for taking the census, and by the next express from Ft. Whipple to Tucson the Marshal was notified of the organization of the government, (which had been made at the Navajo Springs, on the 29th of December,) and directed to take the census. He came to Fort Whipple as soon as possible, but after Governor Goodwin had left to explore the country to the east, for which the escort sent with him from Santa Fe had been delayed, by order of General Carleton, and which exploration was considered important before locating the capital. All necessary instructions for taking the census had been previously prepared, so that no delay was occasioned. The Governor returned to Fort Whipple on the 18th of March, and on the 22d left for Tucson, upon the urgent invitation of its citizens, in a petition signed by over four hundred persons. While there he issued a proclamation organizing the courts throughout the Territory. All officers were appointed as soon as suitable persons could be found willing to take the offices. The Governor visited the whole southern country, conferring with the people at every important point.

The great distances to be travelled, the want of transportation, the difficulty in securing the necessary company or escorts for safety, greatly delayed the taking of the census. The Marshal and his deputies were instructed to have the returns in by the 1st of April, but it was late in May before they were completed, and then only by the most laborious exertion.

The Governor returned to Fort Whipple, from Tucson, on the 24th of May, and on the 26th, two days after, from the census returns then received, made an apportionment of the representation, and issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held on the 18th of July. After this date census returns were received which were not included.

The interval between the date of the proclamation and the day of election was no more than was absolutely required to give sufficient notice, and to enable the people to confer together in the selection of candidates. Twenty days were allowed for the returns of the election to be brought in, but none were received from the Second District until the morning of Saturday last, the 20th instant. In the afternoon of the same day the returns were canvassed, the result announced, and the time and place of meeting of the Legislative Assembly declared, as is shown by the proclamations printed in another column.

We think no member will complain that the time given him to arrange his business, and reach the capital, is too long, nor will any reasonable man listen to the idle and ungenerous accusations of wilful or unnecessary delay on the part of the Territorial officials. Unreasonable men, and we have such in Arizona, as in all quarters of the world, will be as well satisfied with the statements we have here made as with any we could offer to them.

## EL DORADO CANON.

We have, through want of communication, now well supplied by Dukes' express, been comparatively uninformed as to the progress of exploration and mining in this rich and attractive part of Arizona. We are glad that the lodes promise well, and that the miners are generally encouraged. We shall hope to have regular reports from the Cañon, the following description of which, communicated to the San Jose (Cal.) Mercury by the Hon. A. C. Buffum, will be read with interest, and in this connection we call attention to the letter in another column from our correspondent at Fort Mohave:

El Dorado Cañon is in the Colorado mining district, on the west side of the Colorado river, some sixty miles above and north from Fort Mohave. The cañon itself is a deep cut or ravine down the western slope of a range of mountains which run parallel with the river. It commences at the summit of this range, which contains the lodes, and runs east to the river, a distance of some ten miles, making a natural highway for the people of the district. There are now some thirty or forty miners' houses in this cañon. The houses are built with walls of stones some eight feet high and one and a-half thick, while the doors, windows and roof are usually of canvas. These houses are in three groups, about a mile apart, near large springs of water, and are known as the Upper, Middle and Lower camps.

The mineral lodes, some three hundred in number, run parallel with this cut, and are about equally divided by it. Those which are the best defined, and upon which the most labor has been performed, are situated near these camps, and about five miles from the river.

Some thirty lodes have been prospected on the surface, and fifteen or twenty have been worked sufficient to show that they are large and well defined lodes, containing a sufficient amount of mineral to make their owners millionaires, and to enable them to furnish ore enough to supply fifteen or twenty stamp mills to work night and day.

I am satisfied that this district can furnish as good ore as the Comstock lode, and a sufficient amount of it to enrich the State, and give employment to thousands of men for a thousand years. But we must not forget that it will require much money to open these lodes, and reduce the ore to bullion, and be careful that we do not attempt to grasp more than we can work.

It is hoped by the miners in the cañon that capitalists will visit and assist them to erect mills and develop their valuable claims. The ten stamp mill, built by Wolf & Vinyard at the mouth of the cañon, on the west bank of the river, is constantly employed crushing ore from the New Mexico and Independence lodes, which yield well in both gold and silver.

The river at this place is about as large as the Sacramento at Sacramento City, with high, solid banks, suitable for mill sites, and well adapted for steamboat landing.

There is no doubt as to the richness of the ores, and but little as to the navigability of the river by steamers. Consequently, as soon as mills are built here, they will furnish business for a line of steamers on the river, and stages overland, as most of the travel will be by land, across from San Pedro and Los Angeles.

Feeling satisfied with our interest in this (Colorado) district, we concluded to visit Hardyville, Fort Mohave, the Moss and Skinner lodes in the San Francisco district.

Consequently, accompanied by a guide, we mounted our mules and started down the river, which is a beautiful stream as far as we followed it. We crossed it at Hardyville, which is fifty miles below the cañon and ten above the Fort. Mr. Hardy has commenced a town, and established a ferry across the river on the road to the San Francisco, the Sacramento, and the Waba Yuma mining districts. Mr. Hardy informed us that he had several hundred tons of goods afloat on the river below, which he was daily looking for by steamer. He expects to establish a large trade with Salt Lake, and the various mining districts in this vicinity. If these districts prove to be good his plans must succeed, and Hardyville become a prominent point. Reaching the miners cabins, which are some ten miles from the river, we were welcomed and kindly treated by the Recorder, T. Scott Stewart, and others in the district.

We were shown on to the great renowned and far famed Moss and Skinner lodes, which are being opened by the Philadelphia Co., who are deeply interested in this (San Francisco) district. But owing to the limited amount of work performed on these lodes, we were unable to form a correct estimate as to their intrinsic value, though they are claimed to be very rich, and the leading ledges of the district.

From Mr. Oakey, of Captain Atchisson's command, one of an escort given Dukes' expressman (Mr. Genung) on his recent trip, we learn that at both the Cañon and Mohave there is considerable building. The town laid out at the latter place has some good houses and saloons, and the soldiers who intend to remain in the country are erecting more. Gardens abound with all kinds of vegetables. Messrs. Dukes and Hardy have large stocks of merchandise, and altogether the settlements at Mohave, Hardy's Landing, and the Cañon, are flourishing.

It was thought from casual remarks made by Prof. Silliman that his report upon the lodes would be highly favorable. The presence of Judge Parsons, of San Francisco, and his evident desire to invest, inspired confidence. The Judge is not apt to hunt where there is no game. Captain Atchisson impressed with the importance of sustaining Dukes' Express between Mohave and Prescott, has agreed to furnish a small escort part of the time, if Capt. Anderson will do the same, to which we believe he has agreed.

## THE ELECTION.

## OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The following are the official returns as filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and upon which the Governor's proclamations (today published) announcing the successful candidates, and convening the Legislature, are based. The returns from the fifth (Fresnal) precinct of the first district, and from the first (Agua Caliente) precinct of the third district, have not been received, and will not now be admitted. The returns from Arizona City, against which a protest was entered by Dr. Leib, on the ground that one of the officiating judges of the election was a resident of California, were admitted, in view of the other judges, a majority of the board, being properly qualified and unobjectionable, and from a disposition to overlook irregularities, unless indicative of fraud, in an election held under many disadvantages. The returns from the Laguna and Eureka, on the Colorado, unauthorized precincts, were not received.

The persons elected are designated thus \*.

	DELEGATE.				
	*Charles D. Poston.	Charles Leib.	Wm. D. Bradshaw.	William J. Berry.	Samuel Adams.
First District—					
Precinct 1—Tucson,	180	1	0	0	18
" 2—Cerro Col.,	31	0	1	0	2
" 3—Pat. Mine,	21	0	0	0	0
" 3—Pimo Vill.,	40	4	0	0	0
" 5—Fresnal,					
Second District—					
Precinct 1—Arizona City,	90	0	0	0	0
" 2—Pototo,	4	0	6	0	1
" 3—La Paz,	23	57	36	2	7
" 4—Mohave,	14	34	12	0	3
" 5—El D. Cañon,	34	0	0	0	0
Third District—					
Precinct 1—Agua Caliente,					
" 2—Weaver,	14	22	0	0	0
" 3—Prescott,	55	83	3	8	0
" 4—Lynx Creek,	6	17	0	38	0
" 5—Walnut G.,	2	8	8	0	0
Total,	514	226	66	48	31

	COUNCIL.				
	I	2	3	4	5 Total.
First District—					
*Coles Bashford,	195	20	21	18	253
*Mark Aldrich,	189	33	20	18	260
*Patrick H. Dunn,	191	35	20	27	273
*Francisco S. Leon,	191	32	20	17	260
Second District—					
G. W. Goble,	0	2	66	36	105
Samuel Eakin,	3	0	48	49	110
*George W. Leihy,	81	2	32	1	117
*Jose M. Redonda,	88	9	40	11	148
John P. Bourke,	9	35	30	25	99
Third District—					
*King S. Woolsey,	36	140	59	19	254
*Robert W. Groom,	18	112	57	9	196
*Henry A. Bigelow,	25	82	60	18	195
John Howard,	19	94		9	122

	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.				
	I	2	3	4	5 Total.
First District—					
*John G. Capron,	188	19	21	18	246
Jeremiah Riordan,	11	26	20	13	70
*Norman Higgins,	196	38	21	17	272
*D. H. Stickney,	188	33	18	14	253
*G. P. Harte,	187	21	19	14	241
*Jesus M. Elias,	191	32	19	17	259
*G. W. Hopkins,	194	22	20	17	253
*W. Claude Jones,	187	37	20	14	258
*H. D. Jackson,	150	30	0	14	194
W. J. Osborne,	44	2	21	4	71
*N. B. Appel,	180	0	0	0	180
Second District—					
Jerry Willis,	0	7	47	11	65
Horace E. Lindsey,	0	6	46	23	100
*Louis Bauchet,	33	0	59	11	103
C. O. Cunningham,	0	9	48	0	57
Albert Rodgers,	0	8	49	9	66
*G. M. Holaday,	0	2	59	38	103
Louis A. Stevens,	0	2	49	38	93
*T. J. Bidwell,	31	4	63	27	141
*Edward D. Tuttle,	4	2	54	46	106
*Wm. Walters,	2	61	49	4	116
John Moss,	0	0	1	15	25
Third District—					
*John M. Boggs,	24	87	55	11	177
Jerome Calkins,	3	60	35	9	117
*Jackson McCrackin,	27	99	59	13	198
*James Garvin,	37	148	60	8	253
James A. Moore,	4	82	6	11	103
*James S. Giles,	35	73	24	10	142

SCATTERING VOTES.—In the First District: For Council, Samuel Adams, 1. For House,

George Frame, 1, Juan Chevariah, 1, Arguitas, 5 Unknown, 1. In the Second District: For Council, E. D. Tuttle, 11, W. J. Tuttle, 1, G. Noble, 2, John Moss, 1. For House, James Halstead, 11, J. Davis, 1, William Williams, 1, G. W. Goble, 1, J. C. Fremont, 1, C. A. Phillips, 1, M. Crauer, 1, O. Cunningham, 55, Sam Nagle, 1, John B. Dow, 1, Lieut. Tuttle, 23, Chas. J. Cunningham, 11. In the Third District: For Council, Brooks, 1, J. T. Alsop, 3. For House, John Howard, 2, Van O. Smith, 2.

The vote at the unauthorized precincts was as follows: Laguna—For Delegate, Charles D. Poston, 49. For the Council, Jose M. Redonda, 49; Samuel Eakin, 49. For the House, E. D. Tuttle, 49. Eureka—For Delegate, Charles D. Poston, 41; Charles Leib, 1. For the Council, George W. Leihy, 41; G. W. Goble, 36; G. Noble, 1; J. M. Redonda, 1; E. Tuttle, 6. For the House, John Moss, 38; Louis Bouchet, 3; Albert Rodgers, 5; Charles Cunningham, 1; T. J. Bidwell, 39; G. M. Holaday, 34; J. Willis, 24; H. E. Lindeer, 37; W. Walters, 1; J. Walters, 9; L. S. Stevens, 1.

PERSONAL.—Major C. C. Clark, the paymaster now at Fort Whipple, is a native of Maine. He entered the volunteer army from civil life, as an officer of the 1st Connecticut Vols. He subsequently held the post of Captain in the Connecticut heavy artillery, and later was made Major of 6th Connecticut Vols. He was through the Peninsula campaign with McClellan, and also with Pope in the battles before Washington. He was so severely wounded at Fredericksburg as to render it necessary for him to accept a position not requiring active duty in the field.

Lieutenant Samuel L. Barr is from Delaware, where he was appointed from civil life to the U. S. 5th Infantry. He has been in this department nearly three years—was in the battles at Pigeon's Ranch and Apache Cañon, New Mexico, and has since commanded, as he now does, company F, of the U. S. 5th Infantry.

Dr. Elliott Cones is from New Hampshire. He has some years resided in Washington. He was connected with the hospitals there, but recently assigned to this department. An intelligent and enthusiastic naturalist, he will occupy his leisure time in investigations, which will we hope result in the preparation of a work upon the natural history of Arizona. The field is new and inviting. Our citizens finding curious specimens of insects, reptiles, birds, and plants, will do well to send them to Dr. Cones.

AFTER THE INDIANS.—Captain Anderson and Major Clark, with a small number of men, returned yesterday from a five days scout through Williamson's valley, the country about the former site of the fort, to Woolsey's ranch and to Lynx Creek. They saw Indian sign in many places, and came upon a few Indians at the old site of the fort, who made their escape. At Woolsey's ranch the captain's men were in time to rescue a horse which an audacious Apache had just stolen from near the ranch. The captain thinks it will be proper in view of the indications of the presence of Indians at various points, to make a short campaign against them. He proposes to send out two squads of cavalry on the 27th instant, and desires the co-operation of as many parties of citizens as can be raised by that time. To facilitate matters, he authorizes us to announce that all citizens who may present themselves at the Fort on the morning of the 27th, prepared to make a campaign of ten days in co-operation with the troops, will be furnished rations for that time. Two companies of ten men each are hoped for from Prescott. Sheriff Bradshaw, of La Paz, has agreed to lead one. Companies from Lynx Creek and the Hassayampa should be organized at once. A Sonoran trader had several burros taken from his camp adjacent to the town, supposed to be gobbled up by Indians. This occurred last night.

AUBRY, after the celebrated "skimmer of the plains," and mountain traveller, is the name of proposed town to be located at the mouth of Williams' Fork, although we think that for town at that point the name of Inteba, heretofore talked of, would be more appropriate. Aubry is to be surveyed and mapped by A. F. Wademar, Esq., of Prescott, and the lots will be sold, as in Prescott, under the Act of Congress entitled, "An act for increasing the revenue by reservation and sale of town sites on public lands." Approved March 3, 1863. How the people of La Paz will like the starting of this rival town remains to be seen. Its success will we opine, depend more upon the finding of good road from here to the mouth of the Fort than upon any peculiar attraction of the place.

COL. POSTON'S majority by the official returns is 288. This is without the vote from the Agua Caliente and Fresnal, which will make it near or quite 400.